

PAL

2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations.
The fault is to extenuate, palliate, and indulge. *Dryden.*
3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure.
PALLIATION. *n. f.* [*palliation*, Fr. from *palliate*.]
1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation.
I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and soft palliations of some men. *King Charles.*
Such bitter invectives against other mens faults, and indulgence or palliation of their own, shews their zeal lies in their spleen. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.
If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to palliation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- PALLIATIVE*. *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]
1. Extenuating; favourably representative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.
Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of any other than a palliative cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- PALLIATIVE*. *n. f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating; something alleviating.
It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer. *Swift.*
- PALLID*. *adj.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright: *pallid* is seldom used of the face.
Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gather'd some; the violet pallid blue. *Spenser.*
When from the pallid sky the sun descends. *Thomson.*
- PALM*. *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin; *palmier*, Fr.].
1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory.
The palm-tree hath a single imbranched stalk; the leaves are disposed in a circular form on the top, which, when they wither or fall off, are succeeded by new ones out of the middle of those which remain; among which sheaths or plain twigs break forth, opening from the bottom to the top, very full of flowers and clusters of embryos. There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater palm or date-tree. The dwarf palm grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily palm is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Miller.*
Get the start of the majestick world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæsar.*
Go forth into the mount and fetch palm-branches. *Neb. viii. 13.*
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil, than the abundant growing of the palm-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggeth at nature's hand. *Raleigh.*
Above others who carry away the palm for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Hefs. *Peacham of Music.*
Fruits of palm-tree, pleasantest to thirst
And hunger both. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,
Whose palms new pluck'd from Paradise,
With spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*
2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]
Namur subdu'd is England's palm alone;
The rest besieg'd; but we constrain'd the town. *Dryden.*
3. The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.]
By this virgin palm now kissing thine,
I will be thine. *Shakespeare.*
Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little stay, pass through to the palm, and yet taste mild to the mouth. *Bacon.*
Seeking my success in love to know,
I try'd th' infallible prophetick way,
A poppy-leaf upon my palm to lay. *Dryden.*
4. A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palme*, Fr.]
The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature; a span one eighth of it; a palm or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Heldr on Time.*
Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would let the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*
The same hand into a fist may close,
Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*
- TO PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.
Palming is held foul play amongst gamesters. *Dryden.*
They palm'd the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

PAL

2. To impose by fraud.
If not by scriptures, how can we be sure,
Reply'd the panther, what traditions pure?
For you may palm upon us new for old. *Dryden.*
Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits palm'd upon her. *Addison's Spectator.*
3. To handle.
Frank carves very ill, yet will palm all the meat. *Prior.*
4. To stroak with the hand.
PALMER. *n. f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.
My sceptre, for a palmer's walking staff. *Shakespeare.*
Behold you idle, by palmer's pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod. *Pope.*
- PALMER*. *n. f.* A crown encircling a deer's head.
- PALMERWORM*. *n. f.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.
A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called *palmerworms*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm seemed suddenly stuck dead. *Boyle.*
- PALMETTO*. *n. f.* A species of the palm-tree: It grows in the West-Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make womens plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for buttons.
Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
And high palmets lift their graceful shade. *Thomson.*
- PALMIFFEROUS*. *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*
- PALMIFFERE*. *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.
It is described like filipedes, whereas it is a *palmipede* or fin-footed like swans. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. v.*
Water-fowl which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Roy.*
- PALMISTRY*. *n. f.* [from *palma*.] One who deals in palmistry. *Dict.*
- PALMISTRY*. *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin.]
1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.
We shall not query what truth there is in palmistry, or divination, from those lines of our hands of high denomination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*
Here while his canting drone-pipe scan'd,
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*
With the fond maids in palmistry he deals;
They tell the secret first which he reveals. *Prior.*
2. Addison uses it for the action of the hand.
Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of palmistry at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Addison's Spectator.*
- PALMY*. *adj.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms.
In the most high and palmy state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
She pass'd the region which Panthea join'd,
And flying, left the palmy plains behind. *Dryden.*
- PALPABILITY*. *n. f.* [from *palpabile*.] Quality of being perceptible to the touch.
He first found out palpability of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scriblerius.*
- PALPABLE*. *n. f.* [*palpabile*, Fr. *palper*, Latin.]
1. Perceptible by the touch.
Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
I see thee yet in form as palpable,
As this which now I draw. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness! and blot out three days. *Milton.*
2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.
That grosser kind of heathenish idolatry, whereby they worshipped the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason for palpable, that the prophet David, comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almost no odds between them. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*
They grant we err not in palpable manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious.
He must not think to shelter himself from so palpable an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction. *Gillieson.*
Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and palpable mistakes. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
3. Plain; easily perceptible.
That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly with a proof more palpable, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publicly. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

PAL

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more palpable phenomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficient. *Glanville.*

PALPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *palpabile*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PALPABLY. *adv.* [from *palpabile*.]
1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
2. Grossly; plainly.
Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had palpably taken shares of money, before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences justice. *Bacon.*

PALPATION. *n. f.* [*palpatio*, *palpar*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

TO PALPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin; *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go pit a pat.

PALPITATION. *n. f.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitare*.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural unit-form pulse goes on without diffinition.
The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour; and hunted into such continual palpitations, through anxiety and distraction, that faint would it break. *Harvey.*
I knew the good company too well to feel any palpitations at their approach. *Tatler, N^o. 86.*
Anxiety and palpitations of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Her bosom heaves
With palpitations wild. *Thomson's Spring.*

PALSGRAVE. *n. f.* [*palstgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PALSY. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytic.

PALSIED. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy.
Pals'd, thy blazed youth
Becomes affluaged, and doth beg the alms
Of pals'd old. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
Though the breaths in a few pious peaceful souls, like a pals'd person, she scarce moves a limb. *Decay of Piety.*
Let not old age long stretch his pals'd hand,
Those who give late are importun'd each day. *Gay.*

PALSY. *n. f.* [*paralysis*, Lat. thence *paralyse*, *paraly*, *palsy*, *perr*.] A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, softness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia; if in some parts only of one side, a paralysis. There is a three fold division of a palsy; the first is a privation of motion, sensation remaining. Secondly, a privation of sensation, motion remaining. And lastly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*
The palsy, and not fear, provokes me. *Shakespeare.*
A palsy may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conscience. *South's Sermons.*

TO PALTER. *v. n.* [from *paltron*, *Skinner*.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks.
I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And palter in the shift of lowness. *Shakespeare.*
Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter?
And will not palter? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæsar.*

TO PALTER. *v. a.* To squander; as, he palters his fortune. *Ainsworth.*

PALTERER. *n. f.* [from *palter*.] An un sincere dealer; a shifter.

PALTRINESS. *n. f.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.

PALTRY. *adj.* [*paltron*, French; a scoundrel; *paltruccio*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.
Then turn your forces from this paltry siege,
And stir them up against a mightier task. *Shakespeare.*
A very dishonest paltry boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him. *Shakespeare.*
Whose composit is paltry and carried too late,
Such husbandry useth that many do hate, *Tuff. Husb.*
For knights are bound to feel no blows,
From paltry and unequal foes. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon paltry fooleries. *L'Estrange, Fab. 140.*
When such paltry slaves presume
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,
They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison's Cato.*

PALY. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Pale. Used only in poetry.
Fain would I go to chase his paly lips,
With twenty thousand kisses. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
From camp to camp,
Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the others umber'd face. *Shakespeare.*

PAN

The roses in thy lips and cheeks shall fade
To paly ashes. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
A dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement. *Gay.*

PAM. *n. f.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph*.] The knave of clubs.
Ev'n mighty pam that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope.*

TO PAMPER. *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to faginate; to feed luxuriously.
It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand, of which the former would minister all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to pamper and strengthen it suddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser.*
You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare.*
They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do pamper their voracities. *Sandy.*
Praise swelled thee to a proportion ready to burst, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve thy soul, only to pamper thy imagination. *South's Sermons.*

With food
Diffend his chine and pamper hint for sport. *Dryden.*
His lordship lolls within at ease,
Pam'ring his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryden.*
To pamper'd insolence devoted fall,
Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope.*

PAMPHLET. *n. f.* [*par un filet*, Fr. Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caxton* *paunflet*.] A small book, properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched.
Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written pamphlets studiously devis'd? *Shakespeare.*
I put forth a slight pamphlet about the elements of architecture. *Warton.*
He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing pamphlets. *Clarendon.*
As when some writer in a public cause,
His pen, to save a sinking nation draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,
'Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,
Flutters the feeble pamphlet into rags. *Swift.*

TO PAMPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books.
I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor pamphletting way. *Havel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

PAMPHLETEER. *n. f.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books.
The squibs are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*
With great injustice I have been pelted by pamphleteers. *Swift.*

TO PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. *Ainsworth.*

PAN. *n. f.* [*panne*, Saxon.]
1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.
This were but to leap out of the pan into the fire. *Spenser.*
The plant brast is laid
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made, *Dryden.*
Pans, cans,
2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.
Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the pan of the pistol, succeeded not. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain pan.

PANACEA. *n. f.* [*panacee*, Fr. *πανακεια*, from *παν* and *ακος*.] An universal medicine. *Ainsworth.*

PANACEA. *n. f.* An herb.

PANCAKE. *n. f.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.
A certain knight swore by his honour they were good pancakes, and swore by his honour the mustard was naught. *Shak.*
The flour makes a very good pancake, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

PANADO. *n. f.* [from *panis*, thread.] Food made by boiling bread in water.
Their diet ought to be very sparing; gruels, panados, and chicken broth. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

PANCRATICAL. *adj.* [*παν* and *κρατος*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.
He was the most *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three meq. *Brown.*

PANCREAS. *n. f.* [*παν* and *κρεας*.] The pancreas or sweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebra of the loins: it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. *Quincy.*